

Stevens Point's Reply

Stevens Point Accepts the Evidence and Many Stevens Point Readers Will Profit by It.

Which is more weighty proof—a few words from a Stevens Point resident, whom we know and respect, or volumes from strangers in distant towns? There can be only one reply.

Mrs. O. E. Smith, 312 McCulloch street, Stevens Point, Wis., says: "I had a terrible headache last summer and was laid up. The attacks lasted two or three days and sometimes I had to go to bed. If I washed or did any work that obliged me to stoop, I was in misery. My back was so lame and painful that for quite a while I could hardly move. I was laid up for six weeks, unable to do any more than walk across the floor. My kidneys were inflamed and acted too often and I was almost a wreck. My head ached and I often got dizzy. I had almost given up hope of getting well, as the doctor didn't do me much good. One of my family suggested that I try Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had taken a couple of boxes, I felt better. I kept on and I improved one hundred per cent. I can now sleep well and have gained so steadily that I am now able to do my own housework without suffering."

Price, 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Smith had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Hartley's Caller

The Meeting Brought Matters to a Crisis.

By COLIN S. COLLINS.

"Lady to see you," announced Jimmie, one of the office boys, with a deference that he showed only to Hartley, the dramatic critic, and Murphy, the sporting editor. The sporting editor could call all the baseball players by their first names, but Hartley had only to write a slip of paper and it would take Jimmie into the much desired "show." Such small fry as editors and star reporters were not at all in the same class with a man who carried passes in his pocket every day.

"I've told you a hundred times to get the name, Jimmie," was the testy response. Hartley was ill at ease with the whole world that morning. "I know," admitted Jimmie, with unembarrassed truthfulness, "but, say Mr. Hartley, she's a peacherino for fair."

"I'm not interested in fruit," was the cold response as Hartley turned to his desk. He hated all women at the moment, for he had had to do a thing which would probably cost him the love of the one woman he really did care for.

He had had to tell the cruel truth about Norma Keating as an actress, and he felt that the high spirited girl never would forgive him.

Jimmie, the persistent, hung over the desk. "She don't look like an actress," he declared, using the argument he knew to be most potent. "An she's a pippin for fair!"

"I can't see any one who does not send in a card," declared Hartley as he turned to his work again, and Jimmie dashed out presently to return with a lot of pasteboard.

With a start Hartley read Norma's name and gave orders that she be ushered in. It was better perhaps that since there was to be a quarrel they should meet on his own ground.

Somehow, with the familiar surroundings, he felt more safe than he ever could in the parlor of the little actress' suit at the hotel. With a sternness that indifferently masked the misery that he felt he prepared to receive his caller.

He had expected that she would come storming in to denounce him for his criticism and to declare him biased and unfair.

He was braced for the shock and ill prepared for the sight of the dejected little woman who came timidly into his dingy office, her rich furs forming a strange contrast to the bare walls and cheap furniture.

Jimmie slipped away after one last admiring glance, and then the girl raised her eyes to Hartley's and met the pity in his bravely.

"I did not come to reproach you for your notice," she said, with a quick appreciation of his attitude. "It was your right to say what you pleased. I paid a big price for the special performance in order to get the metropolitan notices, and in doing so I exposed myself to every form of critical attack."

"I suppose that you are expected to be severe on beginners, to ridicule them and beat them down and force them into their proper places."

"You demand that we start at the bottom. I can see now that it was absurd to think that I could win favorable comment from the great men who have made their reputation more through the savageness of their attacks than through their ability as critics."

"And yet you said you had not come to reproach?" he asked gently. Even in her bitterness he noticed a new note in the rich voice. It hurt him to think that he was in part responsible for that little catch of pain which would sound, try as she would to be hard and cynical.

It was as if her whole quivering soul was laid bare in spite of the dress of words with which she sought to clothe it.

"I did not mean to say that," she cried. "I only meant to come and ask you if you would let me have my photographs back. You and the rest of your confreres have beaten me. I am in retreat. I am going as far from New York as I can. I want to take with me everything that is mine."

"You should have sent your agent and spared yourself," he reminded her gently. "I will see that the pictures are found for you. Will you sit down?"

He indicated a chair as he rang for a boy, and presently Jimmie went away with instructions that Miss Keating's photographs were to be returned by the art department at once.

Neither spoke until the boy had laid the package down and had departed for the outer office. Then Hartley rose and placed them on the chair beside her.

"There is another one," she said uncertainly. "The one that I gave you. May I have it back, please?"

"If you wish," he promised as he turned again to his desk to draw from one of the recesses a photograph with a flowing autograph across its face. "Does your anger go so deep that you are unwilling to leave me even this souvenir of a friendship that I shall

always treasure in my memory?" he asked. "May I not keep it?"

"To add to your sacrificial heap," she retorted bitterly. "I suppose you must have a goodly collection of those you have played."

"I have few photographs—and few friends among the women of the profession," he said simply as he opened a drawer for an envelope. "I had hoped to number you first among those few."

He held the envelope toward her, and for a moment she hesitated. She seemed about to leave the room, but she turned and faced him again.

"You told me once that you never would marry an actress," she said tensely. "Was it because—because you did not want me on the stage that you—that you wrote as you did?"

"I have made no secret of my admiration for you," said Hartley simply, "and I may have made the remark you attribute to me, but it was with no desire to drive you from the stage that I framed my criticism as I did."

"Can't you see," he continued passionately, "the awful position in which I should have made my paper the laughingstock of the town. If I spoke the truth I knew that I should lose you. Every line of the story in this morning's paper was studied that I might speak as warmly as I dared without stultifying the paper."

"It was a little better than the rest," admitted Norma, "but I thought you had been a little kind so that I would not suspect how you had induced the other critics to be so merciless."

"On the contrary, I saw none of the boys," he declared. "I was far too sick at heart to mix with them and hear their ugly comments."

"Was I really as bad as that?" asked the girl wonderingly. "I thought it was because I was an amateur and had the money to hire the theater and the company. They always jump upon the rich amateurs, I had heard. I thought that was it. Was I really as bad as all that?"

"Don't ask me," pleaded Hartley, but the girl persisted.

"You have a good voice and a good presence," he said slowly. "You have some crude ability, but that is all. You lack the spark of genius. Even money cannot buy that."

"Then you think I will never be an actress?" she asked with quivering lip. Hartley shook his head, and she turned away to the window, pressing her brow to the cool pane, against which the sheet rattled angrily.

For several minutes she stood thus looking out into the whirling snow and hail with unseeing eyes, while Hartley silently watched her.

He would have given the world to take her in his arms and comfort her, but instinctively he realized that she must fight her battle alone. She was the one woman in all the world to him and yet he dared not speak.

At last she turned, and now her eyes were smiling, though her lips still were drawn and white.

"Why struggle against unanimous condemnation? You must be right," she conceded. "I never shall make an actress, and you said that you never would marry an actress."

"I'd marry you if you were hard and Duse in one," he cried, but I rather would marry just you. Would you have me? In spite of how that I have struck your pride, can you love me?"

"I hate to marry a wife beater," said with a wan little smile. "Frank, I think I'd rather have your love than to be a great actress, and I don't mind the notice now."

Jimmie, coming in with a card, turned and fled precipitately.

"I used to think that Mr. Murphy had the best of it, going to prize fights and ball games," he said reflectively, "but I guess it's Mr. Hartley that has the clinch. I'd rather kiss that pippin than know the hull ball team."

Died in Her Coffin. Mme. Henriette Teysedre, who recently died at the age of eighty at her residence in the Rue de la Grange-aux-Belles, Paris, was buried in the coffin in which for the last thirty years she slept nightly. When three decades ago her husband died Mme. Teysedre ordered a coffin of polished oak with silver corner pieces, silk and velvet lining and with images of saints painted on its sides. Her servant found her dead in it.

Nervousness in Women. When the nerves get out of order the whole system lags in sympathy. The digestive system, the liver and the heart all refuse to do their work. Every nervous woman should eat several times a day. She should eat three meals, have a light luncheon between meals and never omit a warm drink taken just before she goes to bed. Gentle exercise and work are as necessary to the woman with nerves as food and fresh air. An active interest in life will be her salvation, but generally the woman in such a condition thinks she is not interested in a thing in life, so she must keep at work until she develops an interest. A celebrated physician has said: "If you wish to avoid nervousness live with reason, have a purpose in life and work for it. Play joyously, strive not for the unattainable, be not annoyed by trifles, aim to attain neither great knowledge nor great riches, be not self centered, but love the good and thy neighbor as thyself."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

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The Butterfly. In Germany there is a large moth that infests dairies and subsists upon butter and milk. In Germany and Holland it is called the butterfly (fliegen). Other names heard in Germany for the dairy moth are buttervogel, butter bird; molkenlieb, whey thief, and milchlieb, milk thief. Butterfly has become the general name for the whole race, though some people hold that the name is a corruption of the English phrase "dutter fly."

Charade. My first is something We all like to hear Each day of the week, Each week in the year. My second is frail And will easily tear, But if made firm and strong For a long time will wear. My two joined together The world travels round, In England and China It is sure to be found. Answer.—News, paper—newspaper.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Benny's Donkey.

A man named Benny lost his donkey. He wept bitterly, and a fairy appeared to ask if she could in any way comfort him. Hearing the story of the loss, she told Benny that she would have several animals pass before him and he could choose his own from among them. Benny was naturally greatly pleased with the offer.

The procession of beasts began. First came a handsome horse, strong, sound and beautiful. Benny shook his head, though the wish sprang in his heart that his beast were as valuable as the one before him. Next came an Arabian thoroughbred, a superb creature. Again Benny shook his head. Then followed a hunting horse, next a Russian trotter. A Shetland pony pranced behind his heels, and a great draft horse came next, his stately tread showing his strength and power. Last of all came a donkey. And such a poor, miserable donkey he looked in the aristocratic company of the others! Benny was tempted to claim one of the others as his own, but affection for the beast overcame his desire. He seized his donkey and patted his head so affectionately that the fairy knew he was a good master. To reward him for his honesty and fidelity she made him a present of all the others, and Benny no longer was poor.

Preserving Cut Flowers. When sending flowers to a town friend always cut them in the early morning and select those just on the verge of blooming.

Next carefully line a box with blue tissue paper and with a layer of cotton-wool which has been well saturated with water.

Pull it loose and fluffy before putting in the box. Fit the flowers in singly, reversing the position of each layer, and cover the stalks with damp tissue paper.

Pack flowers rather tightly and cover finally with a thin damp layer of wool. Then your gift will arrive fresh.

On arrival place all the flowers loosely in a pail of rainwater and stand it in the dark for some time.

Strip the stalk ends, fill your vases with water, adding a small pinch of carbolic soda, and the flowers will last a week or ten days.

With flowers can be revived by plunging the ends in hot water for a minute. This is a suggestion well worth remembering.

Workers For Mankind. Birds live to eat. It is lucky for men they do. Some years ago a French scientist told the world that if all the birds should suddenly die man would have only a year's life left to him and proved his point to the satisfaction of other scientists.

How much does a bird eat? Take the robin as an example. It eats at certain seasons of the year about double its weight in insects and worms every day. The insects eat crops.

The bird's dinner hour begins at sunrise and ends an hour after sunset. Any legislation looking to the shortening of its hours of labor, which are coincident with its hours of eating, would bring famine. All the song birds and all the silent birds give their service to man, and they ask no pay for it except to be let alone.

Conundrums. Why is a newborn baby like a donkey's tail? Because it was never seen before.

What kind of robbery is not dangerous? A "safe" robbery.

Why is a nail driven in a hard surface like an old man? Because it is in-firm.

What part of the locomotive requires the most attention? The "tender" part, of course.

What is the most warlike nation? Vaccination, because it is usually up in arms.

Why are gloves unsalable articles? Because they are made to be kept on hand.

Curtailings. 1.—Triply curtail a hundred years and get a penny. 2.—Triply curtail to make an offer of marriage and get a support. 3.—Triply curtail that which a parent has over his children and get a writer of books. 4.—Doubly curtail the name of a holy day and get one of the four points of the compass.

Answers.—1, Cent-ury; 2, prop-ose; 3, author-ity; 4, East-er.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Frenchwomen in Business.

If the Englishwoman fails in business that proves her inferior in one respect at least to her sisters across the channel. Frenchwomen succeed as shopkeepers, and many large businesses are entirely under feminine control. The difference between the two nationalities in this respect is indicated by the name above the shop doors. Who ever saw "Mr. and Mrs. —" above an English shop? In Paris, however, "M. and Mme. —" and even "M. — et femme" are quite common.—London Opinion.

More Needed.

Common sense would do a lot more good if it were common.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A German scientist estimates that the human race has existed for 150,000 years. Judging by some of the news of the day, the race is certainly old enough by this estimate to know better.

Commencing Jan. 1, 1913, the Milwaukee Daily Journal increased its subscription price to \$2.50 per year. The combination price with The Gazette is now \$4.00 per year. Remember, your home weekly paper and one of the best dailies in the state, both for \$4.00 per year, strictly in advance.

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Enjoys the highest reputation for ladies to be confined. Children adopted by good and respectable families. Thirty-five years experience. Confidential and private.

(1st pub. May 6—w 3)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT, MARATHON COUNTY—

In the Matter of the Dancy Drainage District.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners have filed with the clerk of said court at Wausau, Wisconsin, a petition and report asking the court to authorize a third assessment of the amount and to be used for the following proposed work, to-wit:

(a) An amount equal to seventy-four (74) cents per acre of all of the wet lands in the district to enlarge the outlet by excavating a channel fifty-four feet wide at the bottom through the dirt excavation, and thirty feet wide at the bottom through rock excavation from the C. M. & St. P. Ry. bridge easterly about sixty-eight hundred feet to the highway bridge so as to furnish a sufficient outlet for the prompt discharge of water from said district.

(b) An amount equal to eight dollars (\$8.00) per acre of the 6278.05 acres of wet land in that portion of said district called the "Howe Creek Sub-District," consisting of the following lands within said district, to-wit: South half of southwest quarter (sw 1/4) of section one (1); south quarter (s 1/4) and northwest quarter of southwest quarter (nw 1/4) of section two (2); south half (s 1/2) of section three (3); south half (s 1/2) of section four (4); southeast quarter (se 1/4), northeast quarter of southwest quarter (ne 1/4) and south half of southwest quarter (s 1/2) of section five (5); township twenty-five (25), north of range six (6), east; and all of the lands in said district in sections eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), thirty-three (33), of said

township twenty-five (25), range six (6) east; also the south half of the northwest quarter (s 1/2 nw 1/4) and the southwest quarter (sw 1/4) of section eighteen (18) and the north half of the northwest quarter (n 1/2 nw 1/4) of section nineteen (19), of township twenty-five (25), north of range seven (7) east; all being in Portage county, Wisconsin; such assessment to be used in laying out additional ditches, and enlarging existing ones in said Howe Creek Sub-District as shown by map and plans and specifications on file with said petition.

Notice is further hereby given that said court has made and filed an order that said petition be heard at the court house in the city of Wausau, Marathon county, Wisconsin, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock a. m., and all persons interested in said matter are hereby notified to be then and there present to make such objections and furnish to the court such other information as they deem proper.

H. M. Jones, G. K. Knoller, T. H. Hanna, Commissioners.

(1st pub. May 6—ins. 4)

ORDER FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS AND Notice to Creditors.

In Probate—Portage County Court. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Kirby, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Kirby, deceased, having been issued to Theresa P. Kirby.

It is Ordered, that the time until and including the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be and is hereby allowed and limited for the creditors of said Thomas Kirby, deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is Further Ordered, that all claims and demands against the said Thomas Kirby, deceased, be received, examined and adjusted by this court at the county court rooms, court house, in the city of Stevens Point, in said county, at the regular term thereof to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1914.

It is Further Ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be received, examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time hereby limited for creditors to present their claims, be given by publication of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in The Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Stevens Point, in said county, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1914. By the Court, JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.

McFarland & Murat, Attys. for Administrator.

(1st pub. May 25—7 ins.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—In Circuit Court for

Portage County. Joseph Krack, plaintiff, vs. Daniel A. Chandler, the Estate of Daniel A. Chandler, George N. Lyman, the Estate of George N. Lyman, the unknown heirs of George N. Lyman, and all persons claiming by, through or under, either or any of said defendants adversely to said plaintiff, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the claim of the complaint.

McFARLAND & MURAT, Attorneys.

P. O. Address: 316 Main St., Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis.

The above entitled action is to quiet title to and affect the following described premises to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (se 1/4 of se 1/4) of section number twenty-two (22), and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter (ne 1/4 of ne 1/4) of section number thirty-six (36) in township number twenty-five (25) north, range number ten (10) east.

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Black Silk Stove Polish is different. It does not dry out, can be used on the best drop liquid and paste one quality; absolutely no waste; no dust or dirt. You get your money's worth.

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is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant shine that cannot be obtained with any other polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off. It lasts four times as long as ordinary polish. It saves you time, work and money. Don't forget when you want stove polish to ask for Black Silk. If it isn't the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer will refund your money.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works. Sterling, Illinois. Use Black Silk on stoves, radiators, brass, iron, glass, silver, chrome, and automobile tires. It gives a brilliant shine. Try it. It will save you time, work and money. Black Silk Stove Polish for stoves, radiators, brass, iron, glass, silver, chrome, and automobile tires. It gives a brilliant shine. Try it. It will save you time, work and money.



Your Health —depends on— Your Spine

A perfect spine insures perfect health. A subluxed spine is the cause of disease. If the nerves connecting with the stomach are pinched by a subluxation of the spine, you will have stomach trouble. If the nerves that are supplying the heart are pinched, the heart will be affected. This is true of other organs and tissues of the body.

I do not ask your troubles—I will tell you what you are suffering from.

Write or call for my booklet.

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Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge, and orders from abroad promptly attended to. Write for our price list.

Main Street Telephone No. 28 Stevens Point Wis.

HOGS AND SHEEP.

Some folks predict a sheep famine in this country within a few years. This should be a hint to every farmer to put on a few sheep.

If sows are to be changed from one pen to another, lead them out with a pail of slop or grain. Corn scattered on the ground as a guide is a good way.

A scare in the sheep flock is worse than three days' fasting, and poor feeding foreruns failure.

At mating time the boar and sow should be in the pink of condition to produce the best results.

The more rapidly the lamb is grown the more delicious the meat.

In this era of cheap woven wire fences there is absolutely no excuse for narrow, ill-smelling hog houses near the house.

HEREDITY IN A PIG.

Difference Between Pure Breds and Scrubs is Greater Profits.

What is the difference between a well bred pig and a common scrub one? Without entering into the scientific principles of the thing, we would say a well bred pig is one that responds quickly to feeding, writes a correspondent of the National Stockman. He is so built, so shaped and so block-out that he grows broad and deep and long in the proportions to make weight; that what he eats and digests is assimilated into muscle and fat and a contented grunt, and not into gristle and flabby skin and a shrill squeal, having the common name of razor back.

In five months time what is the difference in your two pigs? I'll tell you. I once had a bunch of pigs which were well bred, and to fill out my pen I purchased a bunch of the same age to a day, five weeks old. At this age there was not such a striking difference between the two as to size, but at five months things were different. Both had the same care and all they ought to eat. My well bred ones averaged 120 pounds each, while the others averaged eighty seven pounds.

I don't care what the breed is. If you fancy one of the old standard breeds tie it to one for a while, although some other may be as good. If you



The peculiarity of the midfoot hog is that it has a solid head. In color this breed is usually black, sometimes with white spots. It is claimed for the midfoot hogs that the pigs are hardier and freer from pig diseases than pigs of other breeds. They are great rovers, hunting for themselves from a few weeks of age. The sows are prolific and have great capacity for milk production and are fine sucklers. The illustration shows a pure bred midfoot sow.

do not want to get pure bred stock get good, kind and quiet sows whose ancestors are known for large litters, then coax a few of your neighbors into buying a real good pure bred boar if you do not want to purchase one alone. "The sire is half the herd," is an old expression among farmers, but in this case I think he is about two-thirds. For pigs slumped up after the sire more than from the dam.

If there is one thing discouraging and unprofitable in farming it is to put grain and labor into a poor pig and see poor results, and yet many farmers do it. Why? For the same reason that they keep poor cows and scrub bulls and breed from them and plant small and culled potatoes in the spring and wonder why they do not get good results.

FEEDING THE CALF.

Little and Often is a Safe Rule to Follow in This Matter.

Great care should be taken not to feed roughage to the new born calf, and as it grows see that it eats only the choicest and finest of forage and that the quantity taken is small. Indigestion also comes commonly from feeding more milk at one time than can be properly cared for in the fourth stomach or feeding milk that is soured, fermented, decomposing or from dirty, contaminated vessels. It is important to copy nature as far as possible.

A young calf takes a little milk often, but man seems to think that two big "messes" of milk a day will be all right. Then the calf scours and dies or has fits and dies, and the feeder wonders what is wrong. Give a little milk often at first and always from clean, scalded and sun dried vessels.—Farm Journal.

Worms in Horses.

Horses do not suffer from stomach worms, but from intestinal worms. As often advised, give a tablespoonful night and morning of a mixture of equal parts of salt, dried sulphate of iron and sulphur in the feed. Continue for a week, then skip ten days and repeat. Omit the iron for a pregnant mare. Avoid feeding swale hay or giving contaminated drinking water.

A MISTAKEN IDEA

There are some people who still resort to drugged pills or alcoholic syrups to overcome colds, nervousness or general debility, and who know that the pure, unadulterated nourishment in Scott's Emulsion is eminently better, but refrain from taking it because they fear it may lead to excessive fat or obesity.

This is a mistaken idea, because Scott's Emulsion first strengthens the body before making flesh. Its blood-forming properties aid nature to throw off sickness by building health from its very source, and flesh is formed only by its continued use. Avoid alcoholic substitutes for SCOTT'S.

Some one wants to know the whereabouts of the young man who used to take his girl to church Sunday evening. We can't tell, but you might look thru the movies.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

It seems unfair to assert that vacant lots produce nothing but weeds and unearned increment. Just look at the regular crop of billboards and base ball aspirants.

Chamberlain's Liniment.

This preparation is intended especially for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and like ailments. It is a favorite with people who are well acquainted with its splendid qualities. Mrs. Charles Tanner, Wabash, Ind., says of it, "I have found Chamberlain's Liniment the best thing for lame back and sprains I have ever used. It works like a charm and relieves pain and soreness. It has been used by others of my family as well as myself for upwards of twenty years." 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by all dealers.

King Alfonso recently played a joke on some of his guests by giving them an unexpected drenching. A king should be above slapstick humor.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Considerable imperviousness of hide is required before a man can devote himself heart and soul to special interests and call his devotion patriotism.

Coughed Three Years.

"I am a lover of your godsend to humanity and science. Your medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery, cured my cough of three years' standing," says Jennie Flemming, of New Dover, Ohio. Have you an annoying cough? Is it stubborn and won't yield to treatment? Get a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today. What it did for Jennie Flemming it will do for you, no matter how stubborn or chronic a cough may be. It stops a cough and stops throat and lung trouble. Relief or money back. 50c and \$1.00 at your druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for pimples.

Statistics showing that 88 umbrellas are lost in London daily don't amount to much, but multiply that by 365 probably would show the number of honest men in the village.

It is said the kaiser has snubbed his new grandson, the baby prince of Brunswick. To even matters, the young prince is supremely indifferent as to whether his imperial grandpapa snubs him or not, and doesn't care who knows it.

I TOOK PE-RU-NA

Was Able to Sleep and Eat Again

Mrs. Mueller says: "I keep Peruna in the house constantly. When I am not feeling well I take a few doses. It always restores." Mrs. Mueller's story of her experience with Peruna fully explains why she always keeps Peruna on hand. A few years ago she was very sick. The trouble seemed to be the stomach and liver. She suffered great pain. Was unable to get anything to help her. She was growing weaker and weaker. She became tired of life.

Somebody suggested that she write to the Peruna Co. She did so. Through their advice she began to use Peruna. In a letter from her at this time she says: "Through the use of Peruna I have regained my health. I took only a bottle and a half when I was able to sleep and eat again and my nervousness disappeared." No wonder Mrs. Mueller keeps Peruna in the house. Under similar circumstances Peruna would be in every house in the land.

Any one taking Peruna ought to have a free copy of the "Milk of Life." Address Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. People who object to liquid medicines can now obtain Peruna Tablets.

Gastronomic Clock.

An ingenious Frenchman once devised a clock that would tell him the time in the dark, not through his eyes but through his mouth. Beside his bed he placed a large flat clock dial on which every hour was marked by a small cavity. In each of these he placed a different spice; the figure 12, for instance, held quinine and the figure 6 cloves. To find the time he felt for the short hand with his fingers and dipped them into the cavity to which it pointed, then tasted his fingers. This gave him the hour. To get the minutes he felt for the long hand and tasted the spice to which it pointed. If he tasted pepper and then nutmeg, for instance, he knew it was half past 3.

Got the Candy.

"Sis, gimme some o' that candy o' yours?"

"No, Bobbie, I won't. That's my best candy, and it was given to me, and you shan't have a bite of it."

"If you don't gimme some I'll tell on you."

"What do you mean? What have you got to tell on me, silly boy?"

"That Mr. Hummer, that mother don't like, called on you last night, didn't he? An' you sat in the den, where there's only two chairs, didn't you? Well, I put a hunk of chewing gum on one of the chairs, and it's there yet this morning. Do I get a piece of candy? Thanks, sis!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chinese Flat Noses.

"The Chinese mother," the ethnologist explained, "carries her babe in a sack on her back. The babe's nose is pressed against her. Day in and day out, all through its babyhood, the little thing's soft and malleable nose is pressed against its mother's back. Hence it is no wonder, is it, that the Chinese have a flat nosed race?"

Cheap Wives.

Among the Arabs the price of a wife is a poor man. The Kaffir price varies from ten to eight oxen. In Uganda a wife can be obtained for a score of chickens. The Australian black obtains his beguine for her weight in butter and in Turkestan the Tartars get their hairy wives as they please for a box of matches each.

Rakish.

Many persons who rake through another's character with a fine tooth comb to discover a fault could find one with considerable less trouble by going over their own character with a horse rake.—New Orleans Picayune

"The Greatest Kidney Remedy on Earth," Says a Grateful Woman.

I want to tell you how much good your Swamp-Root did me. About four years ago, I suffered from what the doctors called fistula and for two years of that time, I endured what no tongue can tell. I also had inflammation of the bladder and I tried doctors medicines without receiving any help. Someone told me about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

After giving it a thorough trial, I received relief, so kept on using it and today I am well and strong. If I ever feel badly or out of sorts, I take Swamp-Root and it always straightens me out. I honestly believe that this medicine would cure all troubles you recommend it for and it is a pleasure for me to send my testimony and photograph to you. I think Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is one of the greatest medicines on earth.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. JOHN BAILY,
West Main St., Portland, Ind.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1909.
C. A. Bennett, Notary Public.

Letter to DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Gazette. Regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, the heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alternative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

which contains no dangerous narcotics or alcohol.

It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fever; for the run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing.

In liquid or tablet form at most drug stores or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Read Chapter VII on Circulatory Organs in the "Medical Advisor"—A French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, address as above.

A Paris doctor says chimpanzees, rabbits and babies give the fly his best job of carrying disease germs. Then swat the fly.

Child Cries? Feverish? Sick?

A cross, peevish, listless child, with coated tongue, pale, doesn't sleep; eats sometimes very little, then again ravenously; stomach sour; breath fetid; pains in stomach, with diarrhoea; grinds teeth while asleep, and starts up with terror—all suggest a worm killer—something that expels worms, and almost every child has them. Kickapoo Worm Killer is needed. Get a box today. Start at once. You won't have to coax, as Kickapoo Worm Killer is a candy confection. Expels the worms, the cause of your child's trouble. 25c at your druggist.

In Egypt there has been discovered the mummy of a woman whose jaws had been locked with a chain. The ancient Egyptians were crude, perhaps, but they knew how to get results.

Sick Headache.

Mrs. A. L. Luckie, East Rochester, N. Y., was a victim of sick headache and dependency, caused by a badly weakened and debilitated condition of her stomach, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She says, "I found them pleasant to take, also mild and effective. In a few weeks' time I was restored to my former good health." For sale by all dealers.

Many a man is beginning to wonder why he was so foolish as to throw away his fishing tackle, at the close of last season.

For a Torpid Liver.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for the past six years whenever my liver shows signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and given me the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Trubus, Springfield, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.

What has become of the old fashioned office boy who slew the battalion of grandmothers every base ball season?

A Pittsburgh engineer has an invention to protect the hulls of ships from barnacles by means of an electrical device. Now if this process of shocking barnacles can be carried into human circles the world will progress much faster.

Whooping Cough.

"About a year ago my three boys had whooping cough and I found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only one that could relieve their coughing and whooping spells. I continued this treatment and was surprised to find that it cured the disease in a very short time," writes Mrs. Archie Dalrymple, Crooksville, Ohio. For sale by all dealers.

The world is not as bad as some think it. If the good deeds and right actions were recorded as copiously as the bad deeds and wrong actions, all papers would have to add a score of pages to their present size.

Indigestion? Can't Eat? No Appetite.

A treatment of Electric Bitters increases your appetite; stops indigestion; you can eat everything. A real spring tonic for liver, kidney and stomach troubles. Cleanses your whole system and you feel fine. Electric Bitters did more for Mr. T. D. Peebles' stomach troubles than any medicine he ever tried. Get a bottle today. 50c and \$1.00 at your druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for eczema.

To populate matrimony it will be necessary to evolve a man who can live without cooks. His wife will undertake to live on vanity.

Keep Movement Regular.

Dr. King's New Life Pills keeps stomach, liver and kidneys in healthy condition. Rid the body of poisons and waste. Improve your complexion by flushing the liver and kidneys. "I got more relief from one box of Dr. King's New Life Pills than any medicine I ever tried," says C. E. Hatfield, of Chicago, Ill. 25c at your druggist.

There is now talk of abolishing physical culture in the schools. Can it be that the pupils are getting too strong for the teachers?

OLD FOLKS FIND NEW REMEDY RELIEVES ALL KIDNEY AND BLADDER MISERIES

Drives Rheumatic Pains Away, Relieves Backache and Bladder Disorders After A Few Doses Are Taken

Sleep disturbing bladder weaknesses, backache, rheumatism, and the many other kindred ailments which so commonly come with declining years, need no longer be a source of dread and misery to those who are past the middle age of life.

The new discovery, Croxone, overcomes all such disorders because it reaches the very cause of the trouble. It soaks right into the kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands and cells, and gives the kidneys new strength to do their work properly. It neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles, causing rheumatism; and makes the kidneys filter and sift out all the poisonous waste matter from the blood and drive it out of the system.

It matters not how old you are or how long you have suffered, there is no so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it into the urinary system without results. It is different from all other remedies. There is nothing else like it. It starts to work immediately and more than a few doses are almost required to relieve the most chronic, obstinate case.

It is the most wonderful remedy ever made for restoring the organs to health and strength. It is adding the system of the body of uric acid, and you can feel the utmost confidence in the remedy on earth will so quickly cure all conditions.

You can obtain an original package of Croxone at trifling cost at any first-class druggist. All druggists are authorized to personally sell at the purchase price if Croxone should fail in a single case.

Two National Champions

Baseball is the national pastime. Beer is the national drink. The views of two of the leading baseball men of America as to true temperance will be of interest:

Managing Editor, New York Evening Journal:

DEAR SIR:—The members of the New York American League Club are very glad to amuse the newsboys by playing for them without any charge whatever. We also accept with pleasure the Journal's invitation to dine after the game.

May I suggest, in regard to the dinner, that the men, while the season is on, lead very temperate lives. If you will give them a good American dinner, with plain American beer, they will appreciate it.

Yours very truly,
NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUB.
By John Burke, Trainer.

Managing Editor, New York Evening Journal:

DEAR SIR:—I accept with pleasure for my team the invitation to dine as the guests of the Evening Journal. We would suggest a simple dinner, with light beer and no stimulant. That is our idea of the proper drink for athletes in training.

Very truly yours,
BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUB.
By C. H. Ebbets, President.

WISCONSIN BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

PLAINFIELD.

The well known "Golden Glow" seed corn for sale at Bovee's.

Mrs. John Crown and daughter Mary of Endeavor are spending a few weeks at Chas. Elliott's.

Loran Ellis and his brother-in-law of City Point were guests of Cora L. Quimby from Friday until Monday.

Mrs. Kate Clark has bought a house and lot in the city of Los Angeles and will probably reside in the Golden State.

John Indermuehle has bought the Frank Bound farm and moved Monday. John now has an excellent farm and we wish him success in his new undertaking.

Albert Guth, the new creamery man, moved here Monday. He has had seven years' experience in the creamery business, is very industrious and comes well recommended.

R. H. Harvey drove out to the Williams district, Sunday, and organized a Sunday school. Officers were elected as follows: Supt., Mrs. Chas. L. Williams; sec., J. B. Drew; treas., Mrs. J. B. Drew. Preaching every Sunday by R. H. Harvey at 3 o'clock p. m. and Sunday school at 2 o'clock at the Williams school house.

CUSTER.

J. J. Mansavage, our prosperous local merchant, just returned from Milwaukee, where he had been visiting with friends and relatives for the past week.

J. P. Lukasivitz took a trip to Milwaukee, where he purchased a Detroit car. Mr. Lukasivitz is an efficient mechanic and is able to use any car intelligently.

Joe Glinesczke, from Chicago, is spending this week with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pliska. Mr. Glinesczki has many friends in this community, made during his previous visits.

It is anticipated by all that the vaudeville which is to be given by St. Mary's Dramatic Club, in Foresters hall Friday, May 5th, will be something worth while. The young people have been working faithfully for several weeks and deserve a fine crowd of spectators to witness what they accomplish.

The base ball game played between the Fancher Cubs and as yet a nameless team in the north, resulted in the score of 28 to 4 in favor of the former. The four points gathered by the Custer team was due to the kindness of the southerners. This being our boys' first game, the Cubs did not have the heart to discourage them too greatly.

PLOVER.

Mrs. H. A. Marlatt spent a few days last week at Knowlton.

Wm. Holly of Waupaca visited with Mrs. L. C. Beach on Tuesday.

Emma Barnsdale went to Almond last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Dan Hetzel.

Mabel Altenburg went to Waupaca last Thursday to accept a position at the Veterans' Home.

Miss Helen Youmans, who is attending the Stevens Point Normal, spent Saturday and Sunday at Byron Rogers'.

Walter Moore has resigned his position with M. Maxam and is painting and decorating M. C. Skinner's barber shop.

Mrs. Ellen Baker, who spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hartwell, has returned to her home in the village.

Mrs. Fitcher, Washburn, Gurney, Halladay and Bahner attended the Rebekah convention at Stevens Point last Monday.

Mrs. James Coulthurst left last Thursday night for Whiting, Iowa, for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Ruth.

Mrs. Henry Baker of Alton, Wis., Mrs. Earl Whipple and Mrs. Ora Ghoca of Waupaca attended the funeral of Geo. Sterling last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Powers of Stevens Point, Mrs. Belle Kates of Amherst and Mrs. Eva Thompson of Burlington visited at Robt. Herman's one day last week.

Walter Barnsdale will show moving pictures of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and his famous Passion Play in hand colored moving pictures, at Lasecki's hall, Stevens Point, on Sunday evening, May 10th. Admission, 5 and 10 cents.

RUDOLPH.

Chester Gross and wife of Madison visited at the Emmet Slattery home Monday.

Mrs. M. Chattrick and two nephews, Eddie and Leo Crotteau, visited at Grand Rapids last week.

Cecil Hoover of Dexterville visited at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Evelyn Crotteau, several days last week.

The Misses Lois and Frances Morgan of Grand Rapids spent Sunday here with their mother, Mrs. Mary Morgan, Sr.

John Wilkins has masons at work building the foundation for a new home which he will have erected this summer.

Mrs. Lee Akey left for Sioux Falls, S. D., Saturday, where she will visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dellere several weeks.

Mrs. Maude Roberts of Los Angeles, Cal., who was called here several weeks ago by the death of her mother, Mrs. Moses Sharkey, will remain here to keep house for her father.

Mrs. George Kromonaker and little son returned home from Milwaukee Friday night where they had been several days, the little fellow receiving medical treatment for his eyes.

Miss Pauline Kromonaker and Frank Keiston were married at the Catholic church here Tuesday of last week. They celebrated the occasion by giving a wedding dance to their friends at the local hall.

Mrs. Chas. Karnitz of Milwaukee visited from Thursday till Tuesday with her many relatives and friends. She went from here to Almond to attend the wedding of a relative before returning home.

Rev. John O'Riley of Lead, S. D., who had been spending the winter with his three sisters, Sisters Clement, Albin and Winnifred at the parochial residence, returned to the west on Monday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa left for

Milwaukee Thursday, where on Friday Mr. Kujawa underwent an operation for stomach trouble. Word has been received that the operation was a success and the patient was getting along nicely, which news is gratifying to his many friends. Mrs. Kujawa expects to remain in Milwaukee several days.

WHITESIDE IS PRESIDENT

Plover Physician to Head Portage County School Board—Omerik Elected Secretary.

The five members of the newly elected Portage county board of education held their initial meeting at the court house Tuesday afternoon and organized by electing Dr. Geo. B. Whiteside as president and Henry Omerik as secretary. Terms of office of the several members were designated by lot, the drawing resulting as follows:

Five years—Dr. Whiteside of Plover.

Four years—Henry Omerik of Sharon.

Three years—Martin Heffron of Stockton.

Two years—O. F. Meyer of Rosholt.

One year—F. R. Springer of Almond.

An application was received from district No. 7, Almond, to change the boundary line by adding thereto a part of district No. 2. The matter was deferred until the next meeting of the board, which will be held May 19th.

For the purpose of a more general supervision by individual members of the board, the county was divided into five districts and assigned as follows:

Springer—Almond, Pine Grove, Belmont, south half of Grant, Eau Claire.

Meyer—Alban, Amherst, New Hope, north half of Sharon.

Whiteside—Buena Vista, north half Grant, Linwood, Plover.

Heffron—Carson, Lanark, south half Stockton.

Omerik—Dewey, Hull, south half Sharon, north half Stockton.

Improving His Properties.

Daniel Corlett, one of Stevens Point's biggest property owners, is now making extensive repairs and improvements on two of his houses. The residence at 719 Church street, now occupied by B. W. Willett's family, will be divided into two parts, one of which will be moved further north on the lots and made into a modern home. Many important changes are also proposed for the other portion of this building.

What is generally known as the Avery house, corner of Mill and Elk streets, will also be fully modernized and the grounds made more attractive by removing sheds and other smaller structures.

GEORGE STERLING DEAD

Had Lived in the Town of Plover for Many Years—Funeral Held Saturday Afternoon.

Geo. Sterling, who had lived in the town of Plover all or nearly all his life, passed away very suddenly and unexpectedly at about five o'clock last Thursday morning at his home about two miles east of the village. He had for years been in delicate health, being exceptionally spare in flesh and a sufferer from heart trouble, but was feeling well this spring.

Arising early as was his custom, he built the kitchen fire and then returned to bed and was found dead a little later, having apparently expired without a struggle.

Mr. Sterling was fifty-seven years of age Dec. 27, 1913, and had lived much of his life on the farm where he died. He was known as a strictly honest, conscientious man, respected by neighbors and acquaintances, and his sudden death came as a shock to all.

He is survived by his wife, four daughters and one son, Mrs. Bert Gilman and Mrs. Elmer Dakins of Plover, Mrs. Sarah Baker of Colby and Miss Bertha and Frank, the latter two being at home. One sister, Mrs. Clinton Moss, resides at Plover, and a brother, John Sterling, at Colby. Another sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Ghoca, formerly of this city, died at Waupaca a couple of years ago.

The funeral took place from the church in the village of Plover at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Rev. John Kendall officiating, followed by interment in the Calkins cemetery. The pallbearers were Jas. W. Pierce, Geo. Gilman, Myron Barker, Geo. Smart, Wm. Hartwell and John Langton.

Just After the Battle.

Edward W. Pipe, son of Mrs. J. S. Pipe of this city, a marine on board the battleship "Utah," under date of April 24th, two days after "our boys" took possession of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, with loss of lives on both sides, very slight on the American side, writes to his mother as follows:

"Am O. K. We have attacked Vera Cruz and taken the city. Are now stationed in one of the public buildings and learned that the 22d had a fierce skirmish with the Mexicans, who were shooting from rooftops and every possible place. This is written in haste. As ever—Ed."

The young sailor enlisted two years ago, May 8th, 1912, for a service of four years, and therefore has two years more to do duty in the interest of Uncle Sam.

OUR MARKETS.

Grain and feed quotations are given us by telephone every Wednesday noon by the Jackson Milling Co. Emil G. Betlach furnishes prices on meat, butter, eggs, etc. Krems Hdr. Co. prices on hay and Alois Firkus on potatoes. Farmers and buyers can depend upon them.

Rosebud	5 20
Patent Flour	5 40
Graham Flour	5 20
Rye Flour	5 70
Wheat	85
Eye 56 pounds	58
Oats	40
Wheat Middlings	1 45
Rye Middlings	1 40
Feed	1 40
Brass	1 45
Corn	1 50
Corn Meal	1 55
Butter	20 22
Eggs	15 17
Chickens	15 17
Turkeys	18 20
Lard	18
Pork	22
Meat Pork	22 50
Meat Beef	18 00
Hogs, live	9 50
Hogs, dressed	10 00
Beef, live	6 00-5 50
Beef, dressed	10 00-11 00
Hay timothy	18 00-15 00
Potatoes	50-51

NEW EMBROIDERIES-SPECIAL VALUES

27 inch Embroidery FLOUNCING

A Choice Line of 27 inch Embroidery Flouncing for Children's and Infants' wear. Beautiful designs

PRICE 50c and 75c YARD

27 inch Embroidery FLOUNCING

Forty pieces 27 in. Embroidery Flouncing. Nicely made. Fast edge. A very good quality Swiss.

CHOICE 25c YARD

45 in. Embroid'y FLOUNCING

Hundreds of yards in Rice Cloth, Voiles, Crepes and Swiss. Hemmed, Scalloped and Lace edges. Prices per yard range from

\$1.00 to \$2.00

Bands to match at from 35c to 50c a yard

Announcement

Miss Ida M. Lewis of the Warner Corset Company will be at Our Store MAY 14, 15 and 16 to give a

Demonstration of the Redfern Corset

45 in. Embroid'y FLOUNCING

Twenty-five pieces 45 in. Embroidery Flouncing in Crepe, Voile and Swiss.

Prices per yard 50c and 65c

Bands to match at 25 cents per yard

18 inch Embroidery FLOUNCING

Fine Swiss Lace and Embroidery

PRICE 25c to 50c YARD

Corset Cover EMBROIDERY

Corset Cover Embroidery comes in Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric. We have a complete stock

PRICE 10c to 50c YARD

Moll-Glennon Co.

436-438 MAIN STREET

WAIT! FOR THE OPENING

of a

Different kind of a Shoe Store
Different kind of Shoes
Different kind of Store Service
Different kind of a Guarantee

You will like the way this store does its shoe business, and after you have become acquainted with SELZ shoes—the only shoes we need to handle—you will like them also.

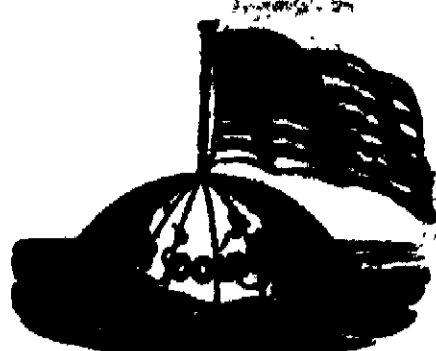
GRAND OPENING

A. M. Young's Selz Royal Blue Shoe Store

SATURDAY, MAY 9th

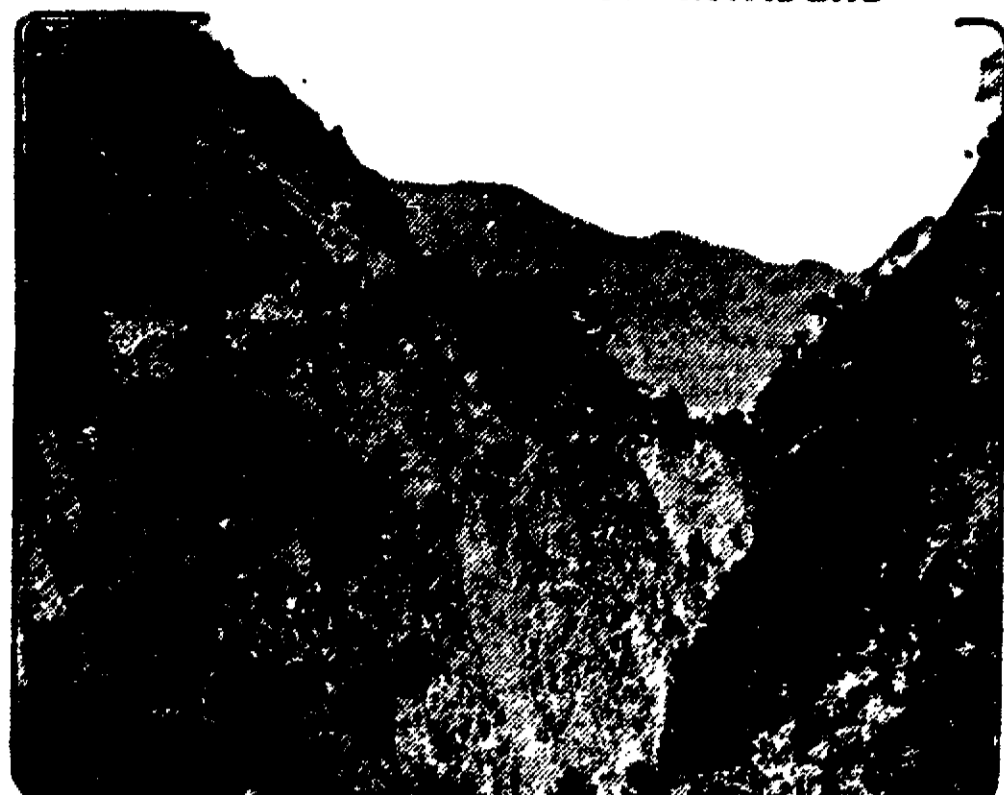
422 Main Street

SOUVENIRS TO ALL



STEVENS POINT, WIS., MAY 6, 1914.

ALONG THE ROUTE OF INVADERS



This bit of scenery along the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico City is a fair sample of the kind of mountainous country through which an invading army must make its way from the coast to the capital.

REBELS AGREE TO ARMISTICE, LATEST REPORT

Suspension of All Hostilities Declared Arranged in Tripartite Compact.

U. S. CHARGE ON WAY HOME

Rebels Had Planned Attacks on Saltillo and Tampico While Envoys Labored for Truce During Mediation — American Doctor Sentenced to Death Is Freed.

City of Mexico, May 2.—It is reported that a tripartite agreement to an armistice was signed in this city by representatives of the United States, the federalists and the rebels. Jose Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian minister, confirmed the report except as to the actual signing of the agreement.

Federal Advance Halted.

London, May 2.—Telegraphing from Mexico City, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that as the result of an armistice the federal forces under Gen. Joaquin Maas concentrated at Saltillo have received orders to make no advance, and it was hoped in the capital Friday the rebel forces also would ground their arms. The council of ministers discussed the question of sending to Washington a diplomatic mission to furnish the mediators information concerning Mexico which would enable them to base their decision on full knowledge of all the facts. It is felt in the Mexican capital that a definitive and satisfactory solution of the Mexican affair cannot be reached if the field of mediation is restricted to the Tampico incident.

Rebel Refuses to Protect Oil Wells.
Washington, May 2.—Carranza has notified the state department that he is not willing to make an agreement in regard to the neutralization of the oil well zone at Tampico, but so far as his forces are concerned, the operators may return to the oil wells without being molested.

The refusal of Carranza to agree to the establishment of the zone came quickly after Secretary of State Bryan had undertaken to bring it about without the aid of the British government. To help the negotiations, Secretary Bryan sent Consul Henry Miller back to Tampico. Mr. Miller had decided to leave Mexico.

American Held as Spy Is Freed.
Vera Cruz, May 2.—Authoritative information has been received from the federal government in Mexico City that Dr. Edward W. Ryan, who had been arrested as a spy at Zacatecas, and who it was reported had been condemned to death, has been released. Doctor Ryan, it is officially announced, is on his way to Mexico City. President Huerta has agreed to insure his safe passage to Vera Cruz.

O'Shaughnessy on Way to U. S.
Washington, May 2.—The navy department reported that Charge O'Shaughnessy had left Vera Cruz for New Orleans on the Yankton, and that he will arrive in Washington next Thursday. The Yankton will arrive at New Orleans Tuesday.

Rebels Keep on Fighting.
Washington, May 2.—Facilitation of Mexico, which, more than the offering of Huerta, is the heart desire of the administration, seems to be impossible.

sible of accomplishment because of the reported attitudes of Carranza and Villa, who apparently intend to keep on fighting Huerta while the three Spanish-American mediators are at their work of peace.

With Villa hammering at the gates of Saltillo, with another constitutionalist force pressing the federalists at Tampico, and with Carranza diplomatically engaged in securing the affections of the people of the northern states, what chance, it is asked here, has the United States or all Spanish-America to induce that cessation of hostilities necessary to a complete readjustment of the affairs of Mexico?

Wait for Carranza.

With the declaration of a truce between Huerta and the United States government, interest centers in whether Carranza, the rebel chief, will resolve himself into the keystone of a diplomatic arch designed to bridge the whole problem of the pacification of Mexico and its international complications.

Huerta, it was announced, had accepted proposals of the South American envoys that hostilities between his forces and those of the United States cease. Secretary Bryan had informed the mediators that the American government "took it for granted there would be no hostilities during the mediation proceedings."

Carranza Reply Awaited.

With that situation in hand, the mediators looked for a reply to the armistice proposal sent to Carranza. Unless he entered into a truce with Huerta it was felt that the mediation attempt for the present necessarily would be confined to the adjustment of differences between Huerta and the United States to the exclusion of Mexico's pressing internal difficulties.

Constitutionalist officials in El Paso asserted Carranza's reply plainly was forecast in orders for a concentrated rebel attack on Tampico. The envoys, nevertheless, have not abandoned the idea of settling the entire Mexican problem.

Rebels May Press Fight.
Huerta's attitude on the question of an armistice between his government and the northern rebels also was a factor to be considered. However, it was generally believed that upon the stand Carranza took on the truce proposition would hinge the question of whether the envoys would be able to go into the broad field of "all parties at interest in the problem of the pacification of Mexico and the adjustment of the differences between Mexico and the United States." That was their proposal in their offer of "good offices" to the rebel chief. His acceptance expressed thanks to the envoys for their attempt to adjust the "differences between Mexico and the United States." No mention was made of the republic's internal strife.

With quiet but definite progress the envoys resumed their sessions after a late night meeting, and Secretary Bryan expressed belief that the negotiations would proceed "as rapidly as possible."

1,500 Marooned in Mexico.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reported to the state department that there still are 1,500 Americans in Mexico City unable to get out because of interrupted railroad facilities. These are, for the most part, new arrivals in the Mexican capital from the surrounding country. They arrived just after the departure of the last train for Vera Cruz. Consul Canada has asked the Brazilian minister and Admiral Craddock, the British commander, to exert their efforts to restore railroad communication with the capital.

Europe Asked to Help.

Washington, May 1.—The South American envoys who are seeking to avert a crisis in Mexico have appealed to European governments for speedy action to facilitate mediation between Huerta and the United States. The

appeal, it was stated, did not include a request, as reported abroad, that the powers use their influence upon President Wilson to name conditions which would insure success of the negotiations. The envoys have also sent a proposal to General Carranza to join the armistice asked of the United States and Huerta.

Mediators Are Pleased.

The proposal was forwarded to General Carranza, following his acceptance of the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and is a part of the plan of the envoys to secure a general cessation of hostilities in all Mexico pending the mediation negotiations.

The mediators were greatly encouraged in their work by the definite results already accomplished, first, in paving the way to an armistice among all the warring factions, and, second, in bringing Carranza within the scope of their intermediation.

General Huerta and General Carranza will be asked to send envoys to Washington to discuss mediation with the A.B.C. envoys, according to a report in diplomatic circles. The United States also will be asked to designate a representative to confer with the mediators.

Carranza Accepts Mediation.

Here is an unofficial translation of General Carranza's note to the state department accepting the proposal for mediation:

"I thank you for your offer on behalf of the governments which you represent to settle peacefully the difficulties existing between the United States and Mexico. As first chief of the constitutionalist cause I accept in principle the good offices of your government as placed at my disposal in your telegraphic representation. I reserve the right to take part in the negotiations which may follow. Assuring you of my friendship in your efforts in behalf of peace, I am, (Signed) 'V. CARRANZA.'"

Rebels Join Huerta.

Vera Cruz, May 1.—More than thirty thousand Mexican rebels have accepted Gen. Victoriano Huerta's offer of amnesty and have pledged their support to the Mexican government in its conflict with the United States. Although Huerta accepted the offer of mediation, he is continuing at his war measures.

Dynamite mines have been planted by Mexican federalists along the tracks of the Mexican railroad and the Vera Cruz & Isthmus railroad at a number of points between this city and the capital.

Dr. P. A. Monday, who was among the latest refugees arriving from Oaxaca, went to Admiral Fletcher and told him of the mines and advised that the utmost precautions be taken if the Americans found it necessary to transport troops over the line.

Funston Now Leaves.

Vera Cruz, May 1.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the Fifth infantry brigade of the United States army, took over supreme command of the American army of occupation and assumed the title of military governor of Vera Cruz. Brigadier General Funston relieved Rear Admiral Fletcher, who had been in command of the United States forces and shore operations since the marines seized Vera Cruz last week.

General Funston announced that he would follow the plans of Admiral Fletcher throughout except where new conditions arose and made it impossible.

Marines and soldiers are co-operating in guarding the western outskirts of the city. Side by side the khaki-clad men of the sea and the khaki-clad men of the land are extending trenches and piling up barricades of sand-filled bags on the northwestern and southwestern limits to prevent any surprise attack. Intrenchments are also being thrown up along the railroad tracks to prevent the federalists from trying to run by with armored troop trains.

Huerta Offers Armistice.

Washington, May 1.—Formal agreement on the part of Victoriano Huerta to suspend all hostilities pending mediation negotiations was made known through Secretary of State Bryan.

The complexity of the problem with which the A.B.C. powers of South America are dealing is strikingly apparent. President Wilson, Huerta and Carranza, individually and severally, have accepted "in principle" the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile; but the leaders of the Mexican factions view matters from such different angles that it is doubtful whether common ground for actual negotiations can be established. If common ground is found the diplomatic triumph will be one of the wonders of the age.

Tri-Party Agreement Complete.

Washington, April 30.—The White House said that General Carranza, first chief of the Constitutional forces in Mexico, had accepted "the principle of mediation with a desire to confer." This completes the tripartite agreement to the proposal of Chile, Argentina and Brazil to mediate the Mexican situation and paves the way for international negotiations.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE MEXICAN WAR

By A VETERAN.

The fever-port of Vera Cruz had been captured four times before Uncle Sam seized it on April 21. Once it fell to Gen. Winfield Scott, once to the allied forces of France, England and Spain, and twice to the buccaneers of the Spanish Main.

I know several men today who were present at the siege of 1847. It is probable none of these veterans of the first Mexican struggle will see service this time, although I have just seen a letter from Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, eighty-seven years old, in which the venerable fighter offers his sword to the stars and stripes and refers to Major Gen. Leonard Wood as sponsor for his physical and mental ability. General Gibson served through the Mexican, Civil and several Indian wars.

It was March 7, 1847, when the fleet bearing General Scott and his little army appeared off Mexico's principal seaport. The troops landed without much trouble after the city had been bombarded, but it took a sanguinary siege of thirteen days to capture the defenses. Trenches were dug and regular operations conducted.

So our troops this time can commence their march toward the capital with much less of a handicap than General Scott's.

While the troubles of the United States which culminated in the Civil war were brewing Mexico grew arrogant to this country and to Europeans.

The crowning insult was President Miramon's seizure of \$630,000 in specie from the British consulate. Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia decided to move. Meantime the great Benito Juarez, the General Washington of Mexico, was conducting a revolt in the North. He overthrew Miramon, but the foreign troops kept on their way. On December 14, 1861, Vera Cruz was seized by a Spanish force under General Prim. The result was the elevation of Maximilian to the throne and, after the European troops had been withdrawn, the unfortunate Austrian's execution.

The pirates, with force equal to a respectable army, captured Vera Cruz in 1683. They burned, slew and robbed for many days before they were driven to their ships. In 1712 the notorious buccaneer kings, Laurent and Van Horn, seized the port and held it ten days. They killed hundreds of Mexicans, carried away women captive and did an immense amount of damage.

To this day the nurse girl of Vera Cruz, seeking to still the fretful child, says: "Be quiet or I will give you to Van Horn."

Reparation for One Insult.

I was much amused by the ill-informed if well-meaning persons who cried out that Dictator Huerta had given sufficient reparation for the insult to the flag at Tampico by his meager and half-hearted apology.

From the files of the navy department I have dug up a report from Commander J. Blakely Creighton, U. S. N., commanding the Onetida, who witnessed Japan's atonement for an offense against our bluejackets. It reads:

"Higo, Japan, March 14, 1868.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have the honor to communicate the particulars of the execution of the Japanese official Tani Zenzuro, retainer of the Matsudaira Bizen, No Kami, who ordered his troops to fire on the foreigners at this place on the fourth ultimo.

"This execution was witnessed by me at the request of our minister, Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and was as follows:

"I left the legation at about 9:00 p. m. in company with the officers attached to the foreign legations and proceeded to Higo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the temple where the execution was to take place.

"There was a large number of people on each side of the street leading to the temple, and quite a number of soldiers drawn up inside and about the temple. We were shown into a room adjoining the Japanese official, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to which we answered in the negative. They also took the names of every official present.

"After waiting about half an hour we were conducted by the Japanese officials into what appeared to be the principal room of the temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the altar was raised a platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room and which was placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execution was to take place, with the Japanese officials on the left.

"In front of the altar was a green cloth and in front of that a red one. We were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Putting ourselves upon the steps on

the platform, we awaited the execution.

"In a few moments the prisoner came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil and most intimate friend. He walked with a steady, firm step in front of the altar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to the red cloth, where he knelt and made the confession that 'he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape,' and that 'he was sorry for what he had done.'

"He then disrobed himself to his waist and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels and drawing it toward his right side, and leaning forward at the same time the executioner, with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. This occurred at about 10:30 p. m.

"The Japanese then bowed to the floor, on which we all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the affirmative.

"After the lapse of a few moments we were informed that all was over, when we arose and took our departure. The whole scene was one of great solemnity and very impressive.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON,
"Commander."

What War Really Means.

Let us hope we will have peace again soon. The jingoes are not found among the veterans. War is worse than Sherman said it was. This description, which I copy from the Independent, is all too true.

No more thunder of artillery, no more blare of trumpets, no more beat of drums; only the low moan of pain and the rattle of death. In the trampled ground some redly-glimmering pools, lakes of blood: all the crops destroyed, only here and there a piece of land left untouched, and still covered with stubble; the smiling villages of yesterday turned into ruins and rubbish. The trees burned and hacked in the forests, the hedges torn with grape-shot. And on this battle-ground thousands and thousands of men dead and dying—lying without aid. No blossoms of flowers are to be seen on wayside or meadow; but sabers, bayonets, knapsacks, cloaks, overturned ammunition wagons, powder wagons blown into the air, cannon with broken carriages. Near the cannon, whose muzzles are black with smoke, the ground is bloodiest. There the greatest number and the most mangled of dead and half-dead men are lying literally torn to pieces with shot; and the dead horses and the half-dead which raise themselves on their feet—such as they have left them—to sink again; then raise themselves up once more and fall down again, till they only raise their heads to shriek out their pain-laden death-cries. There is a hollow way quite filled with corpses trodden into the mire. The poor creatures had taken refuge there, no doubt to get cover, but a battery had driven over them, and they have been crushed by the horses' hoofs and the wheels. Many of them are still alive—a pulpy, bleeding mass, but "still alive."

It is impossible to depict it accurately. Flies were feeding on their open wounds, which were covered with them; their gaze, flaming with fever, wandered about asking and seeking for some help—for refreshment, for water and bread! Coat, shirt, flesh and blood formed in the case of most of them one repulsive mass. Worms were beginning to generate in this mass and to feed on them. A horrible odor filled every place. All these soldiers were lying on the bare ground; only a few had got a little straw on which they could repose their miserable bodies. Some who had nothing under them; but clayey, swampy ground had half-sunk into the mud it formed—they had not the strength to get out of it.

In Masloved, a place of about fifty houses, there were lying, eight days after the battle, about 700 wounded. It was not so much their shrieks of agony as their abandonment without any consolation which appealed to heaven. In one single barn alone sixty of these poor wretches were crowded. Every one of their wounds had originally been severe, but they had become hopeless in consequence of their unassisted condition, and their want of nursing and feeding; almost all were gangrenous. Limbs crushed by shot formed now mere heaps of putrefying flesh, faces a mere mass of coagulated blood, covered with filth, in which the mouth was represented by a shapeless black opening, from which frightful groans kept welling out. The progress of the putrefaction separated whole mortified pieces from these pitiable bodies: The living were lying close to dead bodies which had begun to fall into putrefaction, and for which the worms were getting ready.

ASK MORE TROOPS

GARRISON SENDS 900 REGULARS TO ASSIST IN RESTORING ORDER AT COLORADO MINES.

SAY MILITIA FIRED TENTS

Witnesses at Trinidad Inquest Declare State Troopers Had Planned to Destroy Ludlow; Stenographer Overheard It.

Washington, May 2.—The Eleventh cavalry and two troops of the Twelfth cavalry, about nine hundred men, were ordered by Secretary of War Garrison to the Colorado strike district to assist in restoring order.

Denver, Colo., May 4.—Interest in Colorado's coal strike tragedies on Friday was divided between two dramatic centers—the inquest at Trinidad over the bodies of the women and children burned to death in the Ludlow tent colony, and the headquarters of the United States troops in charge of the coal fields.

Nine witnesses, including R. J. McDonald, former stenographer for the Colorado military commission, testified before the coroner's jury which is recording the history of the Ludlow disaster.

McDonald said he stood within a few feet of Hamrock and Carson, who were inspecting the colony from the top of a hill. It was well toward night.

"We've got just 40 minutes to take and burn that colony," he testified one of the two remarked, "before it gets dark."

A few moments later the troops and mine guards, he said, swept down the tracks in the charge that meant the colony's ultimate destruction, and the death of women and 11 children, who sought refuge in a "safety" pit.

"Have your big Sunday today, old girl," Mrs. Pearl Jolly, leader of the women, at Ludlow, testified a militiaman told a striker's wife on the day before the tragedy. "Tomorrow we'll have the roast."

McDonald's testimony also threw further light on the manner in which Louis Tikas, leader of the Ludlow Greeks, came to his death.

"They've got Tikas and they want to hang him," McDonald said a trooper told him, coming down the track from where Tikas was held by a group of men, who could be seen shouting and moving excitedly about.

Lieut. E. K. Lindefelt passed, McDonald said, carrying his rifle by the barrel.

"I told them not to hang him," McDonald swore Lindefelt remarked, "but I've spoiled a—good rifle."

The autopsy showed that Tikas, nominally the militia's prisoner during the last stage of the fight, died with three bullets in his back, and his head was marked by a blow which had laid open the scalp to the bone.

Of the eighteen or twenty men who went out from Trinidad later on the afternoon of April 20 to reinforce Major Hamrock's original force at Ludlow, McDonald said he was able to identify only three or four as having had previous military service. The remainder, he declared, in large part, were company guards, though all were gathered at the state armory before the departure of the expedition, and equipped with military uniforms and guns.

Mrs. Jolly testified that when the troops opened fire on the colony many of the women and children were only half dressed. The children, she declared, almost all were without shoes and a few had more than thin attire. There was not time for them to dress, and the firing commenced a moment later.

STEAMER SIBERIA IS SAFE

Pacific Liner, Reported Lost, Had Uneventful Voyage and Reached Manila.

Manila, May 4.—The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia arrived here on Friday. The captain of the vessel reports that the ship had an uneventful voyage from Nagasaki to Manila. Captain Zeeder expressed the belief that the reports in circulation that his vessel was in distress off the coast of Formosa and had sent out calls for assistance arose over confusion in the call letters of the steamer Persia, "M. B. S." being mistaken for "S. O. S." the marine wireless request for aid. The wireless operator on board the Siberia said the atmospheric conditions on Friday had been bad, making the sending of wireless messages difficult. The first report that the Siberia was in distress was a wireless message received at the naval station in Japan. It came to come direct from the steamer. Friday morning, and the steamer had not met with any disaster.

NO APPOINTED TO END MINE WAR

Official of U. M. W. and Head of
Operators Named.

ST ORDERS AT WASHINGTON

Representatives Will Go to Colorado
and Attempt to End Differences
Between Men and Mine Own-
ers—Truce Is Declared.

Denver, Colo., May 2.—Nineteen coal
operating companies of Colorado
practically all within the state—
refused to consider a sug-
gestion made by Chairman M. D. Fos-
ter of the house mines committee that
negotiations for a settlement of the
Colorado coal mine strike be entered
upon on the basis that the recogni-
tion of unions had been formally
granted by the United Mine Workers
America.

This refusal was announced after
a telegram which Foster had sent to
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in New York,
urging upon him to settle the strike
without recognizing the union, had
been referred to the mining com-
mittees of this state.

Washington, May 2.—W. B. Wil-
son, secretary of labor, announced
Thursday the appointment of
William R. Fairley of Alabama, an
official of the United Mine Work-
ers, and Rywel Davies, president of
Mine Operators of Kentucky, as
official representatives in an at-
tempt to bring about an adjustment
of the mining troubles in Colorado.

Fairley and Davies are now on their
way to Washington, and will leave for
Colorado after they have received
instructions here.

That Italy may ask the United
States for indemnity should it be
determined that Italian life and property
been illegally taken or destroyed
in Colorado, because of the mine
strike there, was indicated when Mar-
cello Confalonieri, the Italian
ambassador, called at the state de-
partment.

He stated that the Italian consul at
Denver had been sent to Trinidad
to obtain a complete report of the con-
ditions there.

Immanuel Gompers, president of the
American Federation of Labor, com-
mitting upon the appointment of Fair-
ley and Davies as arbitrators, said that
indignation of the Colorado miners
such that they are threatening a
countrywide mine strike and that this
eventuality avoided only by the greatest
effort of the miners' executive of-
ficers.

Denver, Colo., May 2.—Governor
McGovern reported the killing of Major
Taft to the war department at
Washington. Ammons asked for a
thorough investigation.

The truce conference covering the
Walsenburg situation, reached an
agreement, both sides agreeing to stop
fighting.

The truce is to remain effective un-
less the federal troops reach Walsen-
burg.

Trinidad, Colo., May 2.—United
States troops have arrived in Trin-
idad. Officers of the Fifth cavalry and
men under Major Holbrook
took command.

The major soon after arriving pro-
moted that the United States sol-
diers were in charge of the district.
It meant that the state militia must
pack up and get out of the strike
area immediately.

The president has sent us here to
try out the provisions of his procla-
mation," said Major Holbrook. After
reading his proclamation Major Hol-
brook telegraphed the secretary of
war advising him fully of conditions
said he would not occupy the ar-
my here unless the necessity arose.
The major announced he would
communicate with the strikers im-
mediately advising them of the federal
purpose here and calling upon them
to maintain peace and order.
The depot was crowded with strikers
on the train arrived, but no arms
in evidence, and no demonstra-
tion of any sort occurred.

Immediately upon the arrival of the
federal troops from Fort Leavenworth
in Trinidad, Major Holbrook, in com-
mand, summoned the strike leaders
told them that United States sol-
diers had been sent to Colorado to
restore order, and advised their co-
operation. The strike leaders promised
to lay down their arms as quickly as
possible and circumstances warranted.
Major Holbrook will occupy as many
troops as possible, relieving the state
troops.

Washington, May 2.—Urging it was
a time for the senate to take steps
to stop the "monstrous proposition of
Colorado mine owners arming thugs
to shoot men, women and children like
rats in a kennel," Senator Martineau

Ordered Officers to Commands.

New York, May 1.—Maj. Gen. W.
Worthenspoon, chief of staff of the
army, on Wednesday ordered all of-
ficers attending the war college at
Fort Monmouth to return to their com-
mands.

Duke of Argyll III.

London, England, May 1.—The duke
of Argyll was taken seriously ill on
Wednesday at his home at Cowan-
ston. He had been hope for his re-
covery.

SENOR DA GAMA



Senor da Gama, ambassador from
Brazil, is one of the three South Amer-
ican plenipotentiaries who have of-
fered their services as mediators be-
tween the United States and Mexico.

of New Jersey addressed the senate
in favor of immediate action on his
bill to make it a criminal offense to
employ armed guards.

Denver, May 1.—With eight dead
in the Forbes camp of the Rocky
Mountain Fuel company, an officer of
the hospital corps killed at Walsen-
burg and the blackened ruins of mines
dotting the hills of Las Animas and
Huerfano counties, the first detach-
ment of United States troops to arrive
in the strike zone failed to bring peace
to Colorado's mine war Wednesday.

More federal troops will reach the
scene tomorrow.

At Forbes seven mine guards and
one striker are known to have been
killed. Two other strikers are be-
lieved dead.

One officer and two enlisted men
were wounded in the conflict at Wal-
senburg. It was here that Major P.
P. Lester met his death.

Under a truce agreement which
stopped the fighting at Walsenburg
last night, approximately 650 strik-
ers last night were surrendering
arms to National Guard officers ap-
pointed by Colonel Verdeckburg. The
strikers were not taken into custody,
but will be subject to prosecution in
the courts for killing Major P. P.
Lester of the hospital corps.

The announcement of the truce by
General Chase furnished an ex-
planation of the withdrawal of the
National Guard from the battlefield
north and west of Walsenburg in the
afternoon when apparently the troops
had the strikers hard pressed. From
another authentic source it was
learned that John McGregor, in com-
mand of the strikers, had made it
known that he was hard pressed, but
that his men refused to retire from
the field, even though their losses
were considerable.

The suggested terms of surrender
were transmitted to General Chase and
sanction for their acceptance given
by Governor Ammons.

Although strike leaders declined to
give out any information as to their
losses, it was learned from an authen-
tic source they had suffered severely.
At the time negotiations for the truce
were opened they were fighting back
the National Guard on three sides.

REBELS TO MOVE ON TAMPICO.

Action Regarded as Caranza Answer
for Cessation of Hostilities.

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—While Gen-
eral Carranza has not replied officially
to the proposition of the South Amer-
ican mediators for a federal-rebel
armistice, his answer is said by offi-
cials here to be plainly forecasted in
orders promulgated for a concentrated
attack on Tampico. It is reported that
General Francisco Villa, the first sol-
dier of the revolution, will lead the
attack.

COLOMBIAN TREATY HELD UP.

Administration Will Not Press for Im-
mediate Ratification.

Washington, May 2.—Pending set-
tlement of difficulties with Mexico,
the administration has practically de-
cided to abandon any attempt to press
for immediate ratification by the sen-
ate of the treaty designed to end the
ten-year-old dispute between the United
States and Colombia over the
secession of Panama.

FIND FIFTY BODIES IN MINE.

Rescuers at Eccles, W. Va., Give Up
All Hope for 172 Men.

Eccles, W. Va., May 2.—Hope that
any of the 172 men caught in mine
No. 5 of the New River Collieries com-
pany, wrecked by a gas and dust ex-
plosion are alive, was abandoned by
government and state experts. Fifty
bodies have been located in the mine.

Taft Suffers From Sore Toe.

New Haven, Conn., May 2.—Former
President Taft is suffering from a
slight injury to one of his toes. It is
painful for him to walk and his phys-
ician has advised him to remain at home.

Militant After King George.

London, May 2.—While King George
was driving in a motor car a suf-
frageette approached his automobile
and threw at his majesty a petition
calling for votes for women.

DEBT OF STATE IS THE SMALLEST

LIABILITY IN WISCONSIN IS
PLACED AT NINETY-THREE
CENTS PER CAPITA.

FINANCES GROW EACH YEAR

According to the Statement of the
Census Bureau at Washington, D.
C., Average in 48 States Is
More Than \$35.00.

Madison.—Wisconsin was paid a
high tribute by Director Harris of the
census bureau at Washington, D. C., in
a statement showing that the state's
debt is proportionately in better shape
than that of any other state. The
average in 48 states is \$35.26 per
capita, while in Wisconsin it is 93
cents.

Director Harris says:
"An inspection of the tables for
Wisconsin shows that from 1891 to
1913 the state had no bonded indebt-
edness. In 1890 a bond issue of \$11-
000 was recorded. The floating debt
was small. It reached the maximum,
\$363,000, in 1897, but fell to \$23,000 in
1898, and disappeared altogether in
1903.

"In the case of funds and invest-
ments the securities advanced steadily
from \$5,516,000 in 1891 to \$6,668,000
in 1912. The cash changed naturally
from year to year, the largest amount
recorded being \$3,162,000 in 1912.

"In 1880 the per capita debt was
\$1.87. In 1881 it fell to \$1.31, decreas-
ing constantly until 1913, when it
amounted to 93 cents.

"At the present time about 2.5 per
cent of the total population of the
United States would be found in the
state of Wisconsin, and .07 per cent
of the total debt is attributed to that
state."

U. of W. Graduation Planned.

J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toron-
to Globe, will deliver the University of
Wisconsin baccalaureate address Sun-
day, June 14.

Announcement of the Senior class
program was made by President Euge-
ne Van Ghent. President Van Ghent
will give the address of welcome.

Carl Iverson, Kenosha, will be ivy
planter. Edward A. Krueger, Kenosha,
will give the ivy oration; Mildred
B. Caswell of Fort Atkinson, the ivy
ode, and Clark H. Getts of Whitehall
the farewell to buildings.

The commencement orations will be
delivered as follows: For the agricul-
tural college, George S. Bulky, Lib-
erty Bell, Ill.; law school, George E.
Clark; letters and science, Harold L.
Merkel, Milwaukee, and Howard M.
Jones, La Crosse.

Parts in the class day exercises have
been assigned to Lucille G. Demming
Madison; Arthur Brayton, Lyon, Ia.;
Alfred P. Haake, Chicago; Ray C.
Lang, Eau Claire; Agnes M. Hall, El-
gin, Ill.; Gustave D. Wright, Fond du
Lac; Arthur L. Myrland, Grantsburg;
and Eugene C. Vang.

The pipe of peace oration will be by
John J. Jirgal of Superior, and the ju-
nior acceptance by Benjamin Bull of
Galesville.

Students Join Phi Beta Kappa.

Thirty-three seniors and nine ju-
niors attending the University of Wis-
consin have been elected to mem-
bership in Phi Beta Kappa, honorary
scholastic society. Of the number,
twenty-three were women and four-
teen men. The elections follow:

Seniors—A. J. Altmeyer, Alice Mc-
Carthy, Dean K. Brundage, Margaret
McGivray, Florence M. Cooper, Har-
old Merkel, Fern Congdon, Charles
J. Pfeiffer, Florence Dorman, R. T.
Runge, Katherine E. Foley, Ella D.
Schmidt, Gyneth Fries, Mabel I.
Schwaab, Mary Gedney, Helen Sey-
mour, Arthur Gelatt, Margery Sheets,
Alfred Haake, Daniel D. Smith, Ar-
thur Hallam, Mrs. Pearl D. Smith,
Bertha Hamilton, Eva A. Stevens,
Clarence Hollister, Laura Towne, How-
ard M. Jones, Nelson S. Trotman,
Mary C. Leary, Emily Wargard, Hel-
en A. Williams, Bruce Wood, Roy F.
Wrigley.

Juniors—Katherine E. Faville, L. S.
McKittick, Raymond T. Jackson, Dora
M. Miller, H. F. Jurgens, Helen C.
Pease, Roland E. Kreamers, Winfred
Rettger, L. H. Landau.

Nelson Trotman, Helen Williams,
Lloyd Landau and Harold Merkel are
from Milwaukee.

May Not Print Badger.

The 1915 Badger, the junior class
annual, will be held up and possibly
not issued this spring because of ser-
ious labor troubles at the plant of the
printing company at Dixon, Ill., where
the annual is being published.

The laborers employed in the print-
ing plant went on a general strike.

New Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed
in the office of Secretary of State
Donald as follows:

Bruce Publishing company, Milwau-
kee; capital, \$50,000; incorporators,
William George Bruce, W. C. Bruce,
Frank M. Bruce.

Solid Brass works, Milwaukee; cap-
ital, \$10,000; incorporators, E. J. Nick-
ey, W. J. Morgan, B. F. Saltstein.

Wisconsin Fishing company, Green
Bay; capital, \$25,000; incorporators,
F. M. Jeffcott, George M. Sanders, Ly-
man D. Joseph.

More Than 3,000 Guardsmen Ready.

Three thousand Wisconsin Guards-
men are as fit and ready to entrain at their
home stations for a lightning trip
across the continent to some southern
port for embarkation for Mexican ter-
ritory as they are to answer an emer-
gency fire call. For months past the
Guards have been secretly anticipat-
ing a crisis in the Mexican situation
and if they have not actually expected
service in the southern republic, at
least have been awaiting call for con-
centration on the border.

Wisconsin's military strength is the
following:
Three regiments infantry.....2,762
One separate battalion infantry.. 263
One cavalry troop.....73
One field artillery.....84
Hospital corps.....51
Naval militia, one battalion.....158

Grand total.....3,393

Should call for the three infantry
regiments and other state troops ar-
rive from Washington—the president
has power to order the entire National
Guard to any part of the United
States but not beyond this territory.
It would take only the formality of
writing out a brief telegraph and com-
municating it to the commanding offi-
cers of the various departments of the
National Guard, to bring about a gen-
eral military movement throughout the
36 military stations in Wisconsin. Colo-
nels of the three infantry regiments
and the lieutenant colonel of the Tenth
separate battalion, would be notified
by wire and in turn would notify their
company commanders. These tele-
grams would go to Col. D. A. Stearns,
Monroe, commander of the First regi-
ment; Col. Wilbur M. Lee, Oconto,
commanding officer of the Second in-
fantry; Col. Randolph A. Richards,
Sparta, commanding officer of the
Third infantry; Maj. Ralph B. McCoy,
Sparta, commanding officer of the
Tenth separate battalion; Capt. Ferdi-
nand Fitz, Milwaukee, commanding of-
ficer of Troop A; Capt. Phillip C. West-
phal, Milwaukee, commanding Battery
A; Lieut. Com. Theodore W. Werder,
Ashland, commanding officer of the
First battalion, Wisconsin Naval mil-
itia; Maj. Charles R. Williams, Camp
Douglas, chief of the quartermasters'
corps and ordnance department; Maj.
Gilbert E. Seaman, Milwaukee, chief
surgeon, commanding officer of the
medical corps.

Deaf of State to Meet.

The thirteenth triennial reunion
of the Wisconsin Association of
the Deaf, the alumni of the Wiscon-
sin School for the Deaf at Delavan,
will be held at the state school from
June 13 to 17, it is announced by Emil
A. Weller, president, Bellwood, Ill.

The association has a membership
of about one thousand. It convenes
every three years.

Through the generosity of the state
board of control, Superintendent E. W.
Walker of the Delavan school has se-
cured a rate of one dollar per day for
board and lodging for all visitors.

The five days of the triennial re-
union will be replete with entertain-
ment and business meetings.

McGovern Appoints Delegates.

Governor McGovern appointed the
following as delegates to represent
Wisconsin at the forty-first annual
meeting of the National Conference of
Charities and Correction to be held at
Memphis, Tenn., May 8-15: President,
Ralph E. Smith of Merrill; John P.
Lewis of Friendship, Dr. P. H. Lind-
ley of Chippewa Falls, W. H. Graebner
of Milwaukee, Miss Katherine R. Wil-
liams of Milwaukee, members of the
state board of control; Secretary M.
J. Tappins of the state board of con-
trol, Sam Glass, Rev. H. H. Jacobs and
H. R. Pestalozzi of Milwaukee; Mrs.
Joseph Pastrow, Mrs. C. W. Constan-
tine and Rev. E. G. Updike of Madison.

Governor Urges Corn Planting.

In a letter to county superintendents
of schools, Governor McGovern urged
those officials to promote competition
among the children in the exhibit held
by the National Top Notch Farmers'
club at the Panama-Pacific exposition
in San Francisco in 1915.

Appoints Dental Examiner.

Governor McGovern appointed Dr.
William Kettler of Milwaukee a mem-
ber of the state board of dental exam-
iners for a term ending May 1, 1918.
Dr. Kettler succeeds Dr. C. S. McIndoe
of Rhinelander, whose term expired.

Pensions to Wisconsin People.

The following Wisconsin pensions
were granted: Bessie Alexander, Hud-
son; Sarah J. Deering, Columbus;
Mary Hoenberger, Neenah; Martha A.
Winchell, Dorchester; Mary Jacobs,
Milwaukee, \$12 each.

New State Postmasters.

The following Wisconsin postmasters
were confirmed by the senate: Adolph
G. Pankow, Marshfield; William J. To-
bin, North Milwaukee; M. N. Staple-
ton, Rhinelander; John O'Sullivan,
Washburn.

New State Patents.

Chester H. Beach, Racine, assignor
to Wisconsin Electric company, Racine
Junction, casing for cleaning de-
vices; William A. Besserdich, Clinton-
ville, steering gear; John H. Burns,
Beloit, hatpin point protector; William
W. Cameron, La Crosse, assignor, by
mesne assignments to Emerson-Brant-
ingham company, Rockford, Ill., for-
tilizer distributor; William W. Cam-
eron, La Crosse, assignor, by mesne
assignments to Emerson-Brant-
ingham company, Rockford, Ill., controlling
mechanism.

THREATENS TO KILL YOUNG ROCKEFELLER

Woman Asserts She Will Slay
New York Millionaire.

UPTON SINCLAIR TO PRISON

Novelist Incarcerated in Tombs on
Refusal to Pay Fine—Protests
Against Action and Says He
Will Start Hunger Strike.

New York, May 2.—While the
"mourning patrol" was walking in
the rain in front of 26 Broadway and
Upton Sinclair, Elizabeth Freeman
and Donia Leitner were starting a
hunger strike in the Tombs, "Beau-
tiful Marie" Ganz, I. W. W. orator,
went up to the fourteenth floor and
threatened to shoot John D. Rocke-
feller, Jr., if he did not end the Colo-
rado strike war.

Miss Ganz, who was recently re-
leased from jail, made an impassioned
address in Franklin square, in which
she declared she would "shoot John
D. Rockefeller down like a dog" if he
refused to see her, and then started
toward the Standard Oil offices at 26
Broadway, followed by a large crowd.

At the entrance to the building a
patrolman attempted to halt her.

"Who are you to stop me?" she
cried, as she brushed past, and, en-
tering the elevator, went to the four-
teenth floor, where the private offices
of the oil magnate are located.

A negro doortender told her that
John D. Jr. was not in. The woman
was insistent.

"I'm going to see him!" she cried.
"And if he ——— doesn't ar-
bitrate and stop the murders in Colo-
rado I'll shoot him down like a dog!"
Take my card into him or to his sec-
retary."

The frightened doortender took the
pasteboard, and five minutes later re-
turned with the message that Mr.
Rockefeller wasn't in.

"Well, you tell him exactly what I
told you," she told the door man,
and he promised to repeat the "shoot-
ing" message.

Last night Mr. Rockefeller issued a
statement characterizing as "Infam-
ous" any allusion to conditions in
Colorado as "Rockefeller's war." The
conflicts in Colorado were not be-
tween mine owners and strikers, he
declared, but between strikers and
the state troops. The statement con-
tained no reference to the "free sil-
ence" protest in this city.

Sinclair, Miss Freeman and Mrs.
Lietner went to jail in preference to
paying each a three-dollar fine im-
posed after they were convicted of
disorderly conduct. They said they
would go on a hunger strike. The
prison officials said, however, that ef-
forts would be made to cut any at-
tempted hunger strike short.

VINCENT ASTOR A BENEDICT.

Miss Helen Denmore Huntington Be-
comes Bride of N. Y. Millionaire.

Staatsburg, N. Y., May 2.—William
Vincent Astor, son of the late Col. John
Jacob Astor, and Miss Helen Den-
more Huntington, whom he has known
since childhood, were married here in
the big oak-paneled library of Hope-
land house, home of the bride's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hun-
tington.

Fewer than fifty persons witnessed
the ceremony. Plans had been made
for an elaborate church wedding, but
Mr. Astor's recent illness, which
threatened pneumonia, made neces-
sary the abandonment of these plans.
Eighteen hundred wedding announce-
ments were sent out after the cere-
mony.

ROOSEVELT IS AT MANAOS.

Ready to Start Home After Successful
Expedition.

Manaos, Brazil, May 2.—Col. Theod-
ore Roosevelt arrived here from his
expedition through the hitherto unex-
plored portion of Brazil. He was
greeted with an enthusiastic reception.
Colonel Roosevelt was suffering from
boils, but was not affected seriously,
although they caused him much incon-
venience. All other members of the
expedition were in excellent health.

SCORE DIE ON LAKE SHIP.

Benjamin Noble Goes Down Off Min-
nesota Point.

Duluth, Minn., May 1.—Reports
from the life-saving crew at the head
of the lakes make it practically certain
that the steamer Benjamin Noble, with
its officers, a crew of 20 men and a
large cargo of railroad iron, were sunk
off Minnesota Point during the violent
storm. The Noble was a freight ves-
sel owned by the Capitol Transpor-
tation company of Detroit.

Gates Fortune for Orphans.

Aurora, Ill., April 30.—A report
reached here from Colorado Springs
that the wealth of John W. Gates is
to be spent almost wholly by his
widow in founding schools for the
education of orphan boys.

Huerta Seizes Tramways.

Mexico City, April 30.—The Tram-
ways Company of Mexico City, a
Canadian corporation, has been seized
by the federal government. All the
foreign officers of the street car lines
have been replaced by Mexicans.

WISCONSIN NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Sheboygan.—Rev. Theodore Laetsch,
new pastor of the Immanuel Luth-
eran church in this city, has been for-
mally installed.

Manitowoc.—Mr. and Mrs. John Tus-
chek celebrated their golden wedding.
Mr. Tuschek is seventy-six years old
and his wife sixty-seven.

Racine.—The Racine police have
declared war on the cigarette. A
cigar dealer was fined \$25 and costs
for the alleged sale of the forbidden
pills to a minor.

Oconomowoc.—Rev. Christian S.
Thompson has resigned as pas-
tor of the Norwegian Lutheran church
at Oconomowoc and has accepted a
call to the Iola Lutheran church.

Grand Rapids.—A former University
of Wisconsin student, Dr. Nathaniel
Loomis of this city, has been
named professor of physical chemistry
at Purdue college, Lafayette, Ind.

Janesville.—Michael Hanson was
shot through the arm and seri-
ously wounded. He was standing
with his arms across his chest when
struck by a stray bullet fired by a boy
across the river.

Sparta.—Secretary J. E. Lloyd of
the Sparta Fair association has
issued circulars announcing a corn
growing contest for the young people
as a feature of the next fair, at which
the prizes will be awarded.

La Crosse.—Rev. G. F. Hack, pas-
tor of the First Evangelical church
of this city, has delivered his
last sermon in this city and will leave
for Minnesota at an early date. Rev.
G. L. Bursack of Elk Mound will suc-
ceed him.

Madison.—Governor McGovern ap-
pointed Dr. William Kettler of Mil-
waukee to be a member of the
state board of dental examiners for the
term ending in May, 1918. Doctor Ket-
tler succeeds Dr. C. S. McIndoe of
Rhinelander.

Green Bay.—Bishop Joseph J. Fox,
head of the Catholic Green Bay
diocese, left for New York to sail
May 6. He will go to Rome to pre-
sent Pope Pius with the yearly dona-
tion. He will be away for several
months.

Grand Rapids.—Rev. William Red-
ding of this city, Rev. James Schwe-
bach, D. D., of La Crosse, Rt. Rev. P.
H. Kramer of Genoa, and Rt. Rev. J.
J. Fox, bishop of Green Bay, will sail
Tuesday, May 5, on the Princess Irene.
They expect to be absent about four
months.

</

Throw away your washboard—it ruins your clothes—it gives you a backache to look at it. Use RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPTHA SOAP. No rubbing required. Clothes on the line quickly—fresh, sweet and clean.



RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPTHA SOAP should be used freely for washing the finest fabric, it does no harm to it and needs no hot water.

Carbo Disinfects RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPTHA SOAP Naptha Cleanses RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder

Five Cents—All Grocers The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Tactful French Prince.
One hundred years ago the Count D'Artois, youngest brother of the unfortunate Louis XVI, arrived in Paris to make the necessary preparations for the return of the Bourbons and their restoration to the throne. The choice of Count D'Artois as an emissary on this occasion was a prudent one, for he was perhaps the most generally liked of all the members of the exiled royal family of France. Upon his arrival in the capital of his ancestors, the crowds in the streets greeted him with demonstrations of good will. The count was visibly touched by the warmth of his greeting. Though worn and tired by his long journey, he declared to the deputation that came out to welcome him, "This is the first happy day I have known in 30 years."

On Her Teetles.
Customer—I wish to get a cure for corns.
Drum Clerk—Hard or soft, madam?
Customer—Medium, please.

Truly, Cordelia, age is no infallible sign of wisdom.

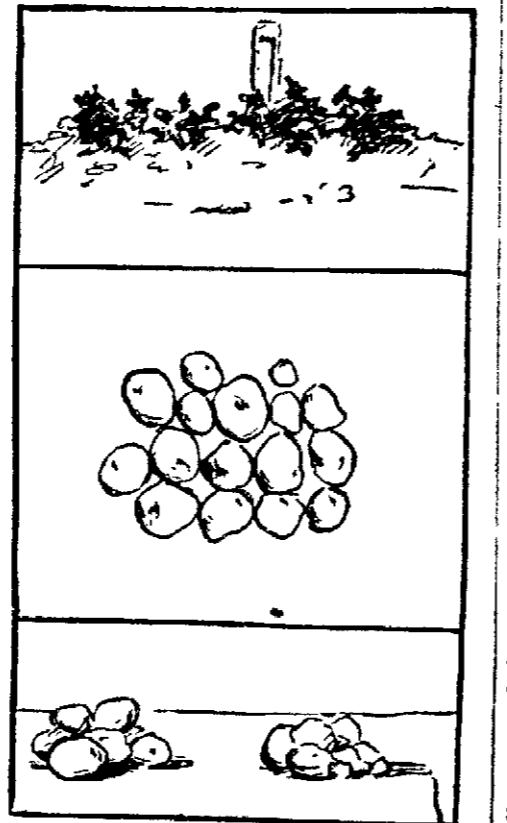
RAISE SEED POTATOES

SUREST MEANS OF DEVELOPING HIGH-GRADE TUBERS.

Uniformity of Size and Shape Should Receive More Attention—There is Increasing Demand for Fancy Table Stock.

(By WILLIAM STUART.)
The superiority of immature over mature tubers for seed purposes is not as yet recognized by the American potato grower. The European growers, on the other hand, have long realized that, other things being equal, larger crops can be produced from immature seed than from mature seed. Uniformity of size and shape is a quality which should receive more thought, and strains of potatoes giving the greatest yield of fair-sized, shapely tubers should be cultivated. It is particularly important at present that such strains be developed, because there is an increasing demand for fancy table stock to satisfy the requirements of a large and discriminating class of consumers who are insisting on greater uniformity in size and shape and are willing to pay more for such potatoes.

The simplest and surest means of developing high-grade seed potatoes is that of the tuber-unit and hill-selection methods. The tuber-unit method consists in selecting from the seed bin a number of the most perfectly shaped tubers of from six to eight ounces in weight. When planted these are quartered, as dropped, into four equal parts. This is done by splitting the bud-eye cluster in each direction from seed to stem end. In other words, the tuber is cut lengthwise. All tubers showing discolorations of the flesh or other evidence of disease should be rejected. Plant the four



No. 1—Weak Tuber Units.
No. 2—Yield From Weak Tuber Units.
No. 3—Yield the Following Season From Five of the Best Tuber Units in No. 2.

pieces of each tuber consecutively in a row at a distance of from ten to twelve inches apart in the furrow. By allowing more space between each set of four pieces each tuber is isolated from adjoining ones and the grower can readily observe any variation in vigor and uniformity between the various units planted.

BEES AS CROP DESTROYERS

Charge That Damage Results From Sucking of Nectar From the Flower Is Very Unjust One.

Bees are many times accused of being destroyers of crops of different kinds, more especially the fruit crops. The charge that damage results from the bees sucking the nectar from the flower is a very unjust one, relates the Purdue Agriculturist, for, while the bee is taking the nectar from the flowers it is aiding greatly in the pollination of the flowers, making a good crop possible.

A complaint which is very often made is that the honey bee punctures fruits, apples, pears, grapes, etc., and suck the juices. As a matter of fact, bees never puncture sound fruit. They do, however, suck the juices from fruit if the skin is broken by some other means, thus using up fruit that is already damaged.

Preparation of Orchard.
As the orchard is to occupy the land for several years, the work of thoroughly preparing the soil before planting is important.

Whether the planting is to be done early or late in the season, there is no time during the whole year so opportune for effective work with the plow, subsoil plow and harrow as just after the first good fall rain. At this time the subsoil is moist, not wet, and last-year's benefits result from stirring and pulverizing the subsoil to a good depth when it is in the just right condition.

Clean Up Filth.
The barn and hog yards should be drained each spring and all filth should be scraped up and burned; also the hen parks.

More tuberculosis and other diseases of both man and beast arise from filthiness in keeping filth about. If not cleaned away every spring the heat of the summer months develops its elements a thousand fold.

SWEET CORN AND SNAP BEANS

Main Points in Growing Good Crop is Making Soil Rich by Liberal Applications of Manure.

(By J. L. LEONARD.)
We know of no other crops that pay better for labor bestowed than a good large plot of sweet corn and snap beans. Last year we planted nearly one-half acre to sweet corn and beans.

The earliest planting was made as soon as the ground was warm enough to insure growth. An extra early variety of sweet corn was planted on a part of the first planting, then a medium early variety was planted the



Excellent Specimens of Sweet Corn.

same day. This gave roasting-ears for a longer season than if only one variety had been planted at this planting.

Then a part of the ground was reserved for later planting, so that we had plenty of sweet corn and snap beans for home use from an early season until frost. Besides this there was considerable corn dried for winter use and from \$10 to \$12 worth of sweet corn and beans sold off of the half-acre plot.

About one dollar's worth of small ears was fed to the stock and plenty of seed saved for next year's planting. The stover and bean vines were worth from fifty cents to one dollar for stock feed. Considering everything, the half acre planted to corn and beans was worth not less than \$25.

The main points in growing a good crop of sweet corn are: Making the soil rich by liberal applications of manure or commercial fertilizer, a well prepared soil and good, frequent shallow cultivation.

The corn should not be planted too thick but good seed should be used in order to get a uniform stand. Then one or two beans should be planted in each hill.

INOCULATING ALFALFA SEED

Some Farmers Have Wrong Idea as to Use of Materials for Legumes—Bacteria Gather Nitrogen.

(By J. F. NICHOLSON, Idaho Experiment Station.)

The correspondence recently received by the Idaho experiment station would indicate that some farmers have a wrong idea as to the use of inoculation material for alfalfa and other legumes. These bacteria applied to the seed have no power to assist in the germination of the seed, in increasing the stand or in correcting detrimental influence that may be operating in the soil. Their sole duty is in gathering nitrogen from the air and turning it over to the plants on whose roots they grow.

If the soil is deficient in nitrogenous fertilizers, therefore, they will enable the legume to make a good growth and yield. If the soil, on the other hand, is sour, or contains alkali, then these bacteria will be of little use. Again, if poor seed is used, or too much or too little seed is sown the bacteria will not remedy these troubles.

These bacteria need not be used if the legumes already growing in any particular soil show the nodules on the roots. This can be determined by careful examination of the roots for the nodules on the same. New ground is frequently deficient in these bacteria and they should be applied artificially.

Protect the Trees.

In sections where rabbits abound it is never advisable to leave the young orchard without protection against these animals. In a single night they are capable of doing more damage than the cost of protecting the entire orchard would have amounted to in a year. As soon as the supply of green vegetation is destroyed by frost, then the rabbits are very liable to turn to a diet of orchard tree bark, and in a very short time they can girdle a little tree beyond repair. Protect the young trees by all means with wrap-pers, paint, or by fencing and then kill, trap or poison the rabbits.

Better Breeding.

Commence grading up the farm horse stock by mating carefully selected, sound, suitable mares with sound, propent, muscular, pure-bred registered stallions.

Continue year after year to use the best obtainable pure-bred registered stallions of the character and breed first chosen and never out-cross to any other breed.

Do not use any stallion that is unsound, unmanageable, partially impotent, untrained or not registered in a stud book.

Where Safety Is First Consideration Haynes Is First Choice

The foremost feature on the Haynes car is the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, without doubt, the greatest safety device ever applied to the automobile.

It has so many advantages that you will never go back to the old-fashioned, hand-lever method of changing gears, once you have driven the electrically controlled

HAYNES

America's First Car

The electric gear shift permits you to retain your hands on the steering wheel while changing gears.

You can keep your eyes on the road ahead, at all times.

You can change speeds silently and simply, without physical effort and without danger of stripping a gear.

You can shift gears with the speed of lightning, and worm your way through congested city traffic with perfect safety.

You can anticipate your speed changes, so that shifting gears on the Haynes merely resolves itself into touching a button on the steering wheel for the desired speed, then, when you want the gears actually shifted mere pressure on the clutch pedal does it.

If you are looking for safety in an automobile, as well as comfort, convenience and service—you will find it in the Haynes, America's First Car.

The Haynes "Four," 48 dynamometer horsepower—118 inch wheelbase.....\$1785 and \$1985
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower—130 inch wheelbase.....\$2500 and \$2700
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower—136 inch wheelbase.....\$2585 and \$2785

"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
26 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by direct factory branch at 1708 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., and by dealers throughout Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 600 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 26 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.
Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."

Name.....
Address.....
I expect to buy a car about.....

HOOSIER BINDER TWINE

Direct from Factory **8 1/2 C** Treated for Insects Fully Guaranteed **8 1/2 C** Tested & Weighed
Orders for 500 lbs. or more, 2 per cent off; or good note due Sep. 1st, 1914, without interest. Car lot prices on application. Prices f.o.b. factory. Remit by any form of exchange. Order by letter, or send for catalog. Careful attention to club orders.
E. J. Fogarty, Supt., Hoosier Twine Mills, Michigan City, Ind.

It All Depends.
"Everything depends on the point of view—even the weather."
"How do you make that out?"
"All weather is fare weather, to a street car conductor, or fowl weather to a poultry man."

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

A man's love for a woman's money is the seed of much evil.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
Women's \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50
Misses, Boys, Children \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50

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